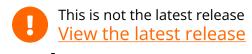


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Labour Account Australia

The Australian Labour Account provides quarterly and annual time series for four quadrants: Jobs, People, Hours and Payments

Reference period December 2022

Released 3/03/2023

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Key statistics

In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022:

- Total jobs increased 0.4% to 15.6 million.
- Filled jobs increased 0.8% to 15.1 million.
- Secondary jobs increased 1.7% to 1.0 million.
- Proportion of vacant jobs decreased to 2.8%.
- Multiple job holders increased 2.7% to 925,000.
- Hours worked increased 1.9% to 5.7 billion hours.

	Dec-22	Quarterly change	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change	Annual change (%)
Jobs					
Total jobs	15,550,800	57,000	0.4%	631,000	4.2%
Filled jobs	15,110,700	112,500	0.8%	588,400	4.1%
Job vacancies	440,100	-55,600	-11.2%	42,500	10.7%
Main jobs	14,087,900	95,300	0.7%	521,500	3.8%
Secondary jobs	1,022,800	17,300	1.7%	66,900	7.0%
Proportion of vacant jobs	2.8%	-0.4 pts	na	0.2 pts	na
People					
Employed people	14,096,800	160,100	1.1%	523,600	3.9%
Multiple job holders	925,000	24,200	2.7%	68,300	8.0%
Multiple job holding rate	6.6%	0.1 pts	na	0.2 pts	na
Hours					
Hours actually worked	5,711.9 million	107.0 million	1.9%	344.9 million	6.4%
Payments					
Average income per employed person	\$22,610.10	\$299.90	1.3%	\$1,119.30	5.2%

All data are shown in seasonally adjusted terms

Guide to labour statistics

To learn more about our different labour measures, their purpose and how to use them, see our new <u>Guide to labour statistics</u> (/statistics/understanding-statistics /guide-labour-statistics). It provides summary information on labour market topics including <u>Industry employment</u> (/statistics/understanding-statistics/guide-labour-statistics/industry-employment-guide) data.

Data impacts and changes

Revisions this quarter

Data in the four quadrants of the Labour Account have been revised from the previously published estimates.

Revisions may be attributable to a range of factors including revisions to quarterly source data. These include:

• revisions to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which was recently rebenchmarked to the 2021 Census-based ERP (Estimated Resident Population). This resulted in minor

revisions to LFS data from July 2016 onwards as shown in <u>Major Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Estimates (/articles/major-rebenchmarking-labour-force-estimates)</u>,

- revisions to Overseas Arrivals and Departures data, and
- revisions to data from the quarterly Australian National Accounts.

Further information on revisions in the Labour Account can be found in <u>Labour Statistics</u>: <u>Concepts, Sources and Methods (/statistics/detailed-methodology-information/concepts-sources-methods/labour-statistics-concepts-sources-and-methods/2021/methods-four-pillars-labour-statistics/australian-labour-account#revisions-in-the-australian-labour-account).</u>

Revisions to published estimates are shown in Table 22 in the Data downloads section.

Jobs

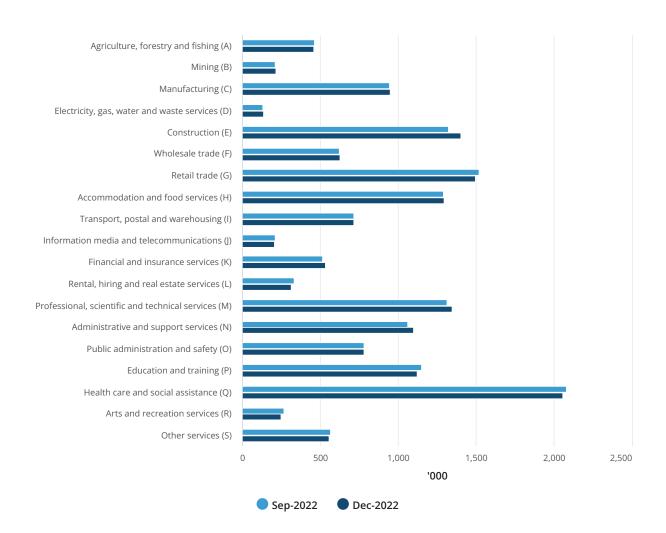
In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022:

- Filled jobs increased by 0.8%, following a 0.6% rise in the September quarter 2022. Filled jobs grew by 4.1% through the year.
- The number of main jobs increased by 95,300 (or 0.7%).
- The number of multiple job holders increased by 2.7%.
- The proportion of vacant jobs decreased to 2.8% from the 3.2% recorded in the September quarter 2022.
- The number of public sector jobs decreased by 1.4%, while the number of private sector jobs increased by 1.1%.

Total jobs

In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022, the total number of jobs increased by 57,000 (or 0.4%). This consisted of a decrease of 55,600 job vacancies and an increase of 112,500 filled jobs.

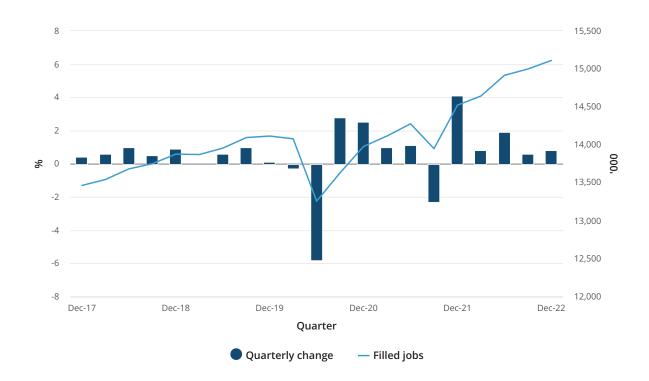
Total jobs, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Filled jobs

In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022, the number of filled jobs increased by 112,500 to 15.1 million.

Filled jobs, seasonally adjusted



Filled jobs, by industry, December quarter 2022, seasonally adjusted

	Filled jobs ('000)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A)	453.3	-1.8	-5.0
Mining (B)	206.7	2.6	-0.9
Manufacturing (C)	924.4	1.2	-0.8
Electricity, gas, water and waste services (D)	133.0	3.5	10.0
Construction (E)	1,370.8	6.7	11.8
Wholesale trade (F)	609.4	1.7	11.9
Retail trade (G)	1,452.0	-1.3	-0.5
Accommodation and food services (H)	1,244.7	1.8	11.9
Transport, postal and warehousing (I)	701.2	0.6	7.7

	Filled jobs ('000)	Quarterly change (%)	Annual change (%)
Information media and telecommunications (J)	200.7	-2.2	5.3
Financial and insurance services (K)	512.9	3.0	3.9
Rental, hiring and real estate services (L)	303.9	-5.0	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical services (M)	1,304.8	3.1	6.2
Administrative and support services (N)	1,056.5	3.2	10.6
Public administration and safety (O)	749.3	-0.8	-5.2
Education and training (P)	1,111.3	-2.5	1.4
Health care and social assistance (Q)	1,994.8	-0.5	2.2
Arts and recreation services (R)	242.1	-6.5	14.2
Other services (S)	538.9	-1.8	-7.7
Total all industries	15,110.7	0.8	4.1

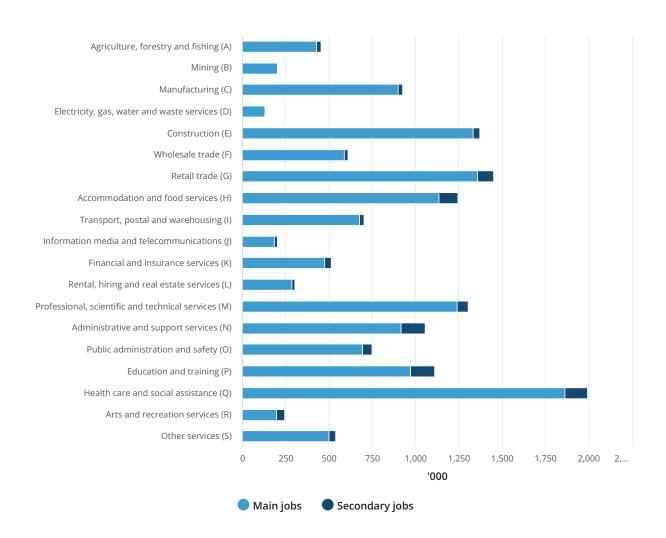
Main and secondary jobs

In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022:

- Main jobs increased by 95,300 (or 0.7%).
- Secondary jobs increased by 17,300 (or 1.7%).
- The proportion of secondary jobs to filled jobs increased to 6.8%.

The three industries with the highest number of secondary jobs were Administrative and support services, Education and training, and Health care, and social assistance.

Main and secondary jobs, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Secondary jobs can be held by people who have their main job in the same or a different industry.

Statistical discrepancy - Filled jobs

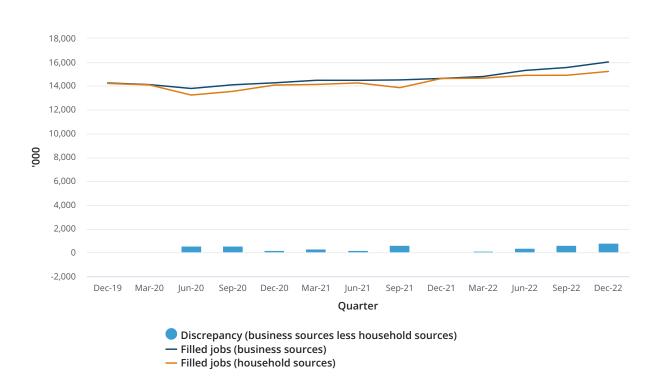
The Labour Account compiles independent estimates of the number of filled jobs from both a household and business perspective. The difference between these two estimates is referred to as the "statistical discrepancy". The household estimates of filled jobs are considered the best measure of labour market activity total economy level, while business

sources are considered more reliable estimating the distribution of jobs across industries. As a result, the Labour Account filled jobs estimates are constrained (equivalent) to the household side.

The discrepancy between the two sources is reduced to zero through the balancing processes of the Labour Account, producing a single harmonised or "balanced" number of filled jobs. The balanced estimate of filled jobs incorporates the advantage of the industry distribution derived from business side data, whilst constraining to a total economy estimate sourced from household side data. In original terms the discrepancy between household sources and business sources was 797,000 jobs in the December quarter 2022, or 5.2% of the household estimate.

While the business sources have been showing stronger jobs growth over the COVID period, this hasn't impacted on overall Labour Accounts aggregates given the Labour Account jobs estimates are constrained to the household side.

Filled jobs discrepancy, original



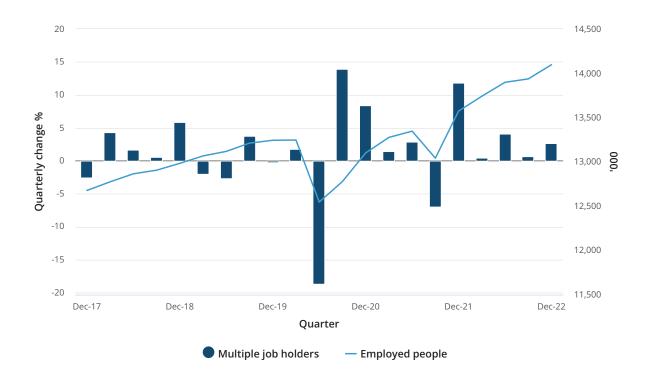
Balancing decisions for Rental, hiring and real estate services and Other services were mostly based on household survey sources. All other industries were mostly based on business survey sources.

People

In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022:

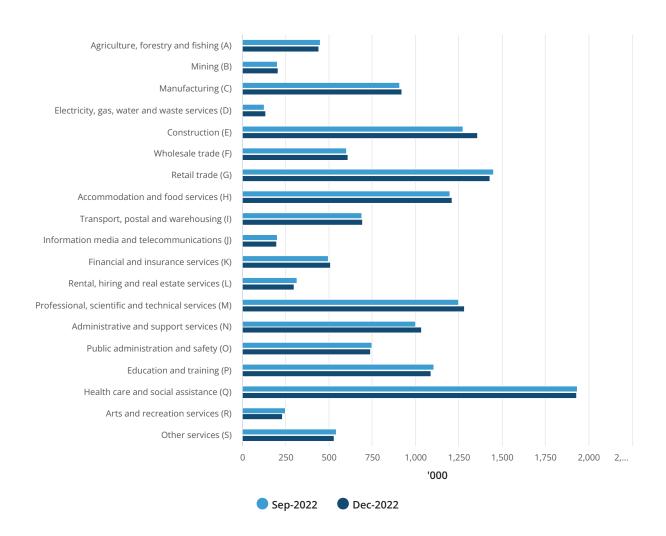
- The total number of employed people increased by 1.1% to 14.1 million.
- The number of multiple job holders increased by 2.7%.
- Unemployed people increased by 10,400 people to 498,900.

Employed people and multiple job holders, seasonally adjusted



The three industries with the highest number of employed people in the December quarter 2022 were Health care and social assistance, Retail trade, and Construction.

Employed people, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Hours

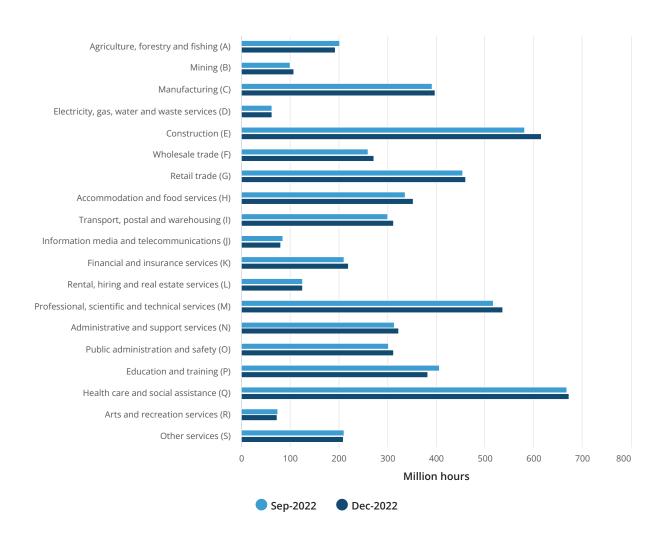
In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022, the total number of hours actually worked increased by 107.0 million hours (or 1.9%) to 5.7 billion hours.

Hours actually worked, seasonally adjusted

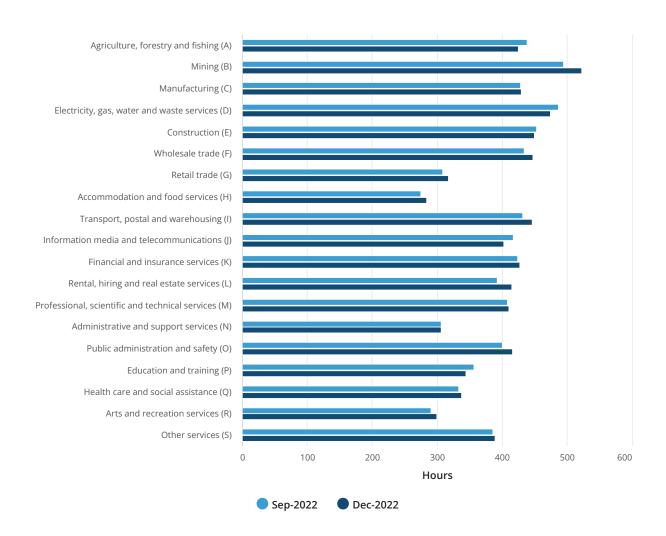


The three industries with the highest number of hours actually worked in the December quarter 2022 were Health care and social assistance, Construction, and Professional, scientific and technical services.

Hours actually worked, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Quarterly hours worked per job, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Payments

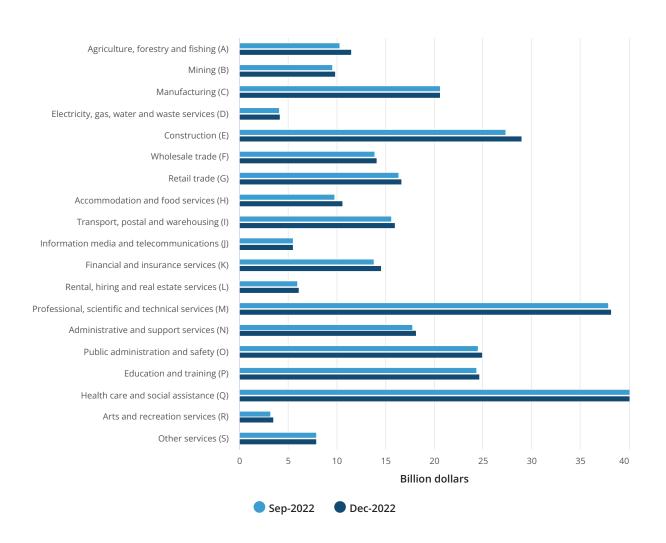
The Labour Account Payments quadrant presents the costs incurred by enterprises in employing labour, and the income received by people from its provision. Total income consists of compensation of employees and labour income from self-employment. The addition of other related costs to employers to total income will derive total labour costs.

In seasonally adjusted terms for the December quarter 2022:

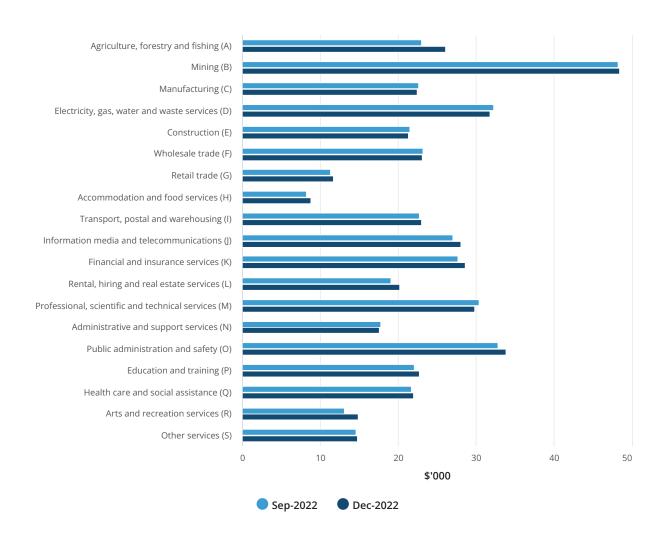
- Total labour income increased by \$7,800 million (or 2.5%) to \$318,729 million.
- The average labour income per employed person increased by 1.3% to \$22,610.
- Total compensation of employees increased by 2.5% to \$287,396 million.
- Labour income from self-employment increased by 2.8% to \$31,333 million.
- Total labour costs increased by \$8,240 million (2.5%) to \$340,296 million.

The three industries with the highest total labour income in the December quarter 2022 were Health care and social assistance, Professional, scientific and technical services, and Construction.

Total labour income, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Average income per employed person, by industry, seasonally adjusted



Data downloads

Time series spreadsheets

业 Download all (11.76 MB)

Quarterly estimates for Jobs, People, Hours and Payments by Industry Division and Total All Industries.

Industry summary table

<u> ▶ Download XLSX</u>

[459.51 KB]

Table 1. Total all industries - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[563.62 KB]

Table 2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing (A) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.53 KB]

Table 3. Mining (B) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[540.68 KB]

Table 4. Manufacturing (C) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.14 KB]

Table 5. Electricity, gas, water and waste services (D) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

<u>▶</u> Download XLSX

[537.46 KB]

Table 6. Construction (E) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.55 KB]

Table 7. Wholesale trade (F) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[540.19 KB]

Table 8. Retail trade (G) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.2 KB]

Table 9. Accommodation and food services (H) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[540.84 KB]

Table 10. Transport, postal and warehousing (I) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[540.53 KB]

Table 11. Information media and telecommunications (J) - trend, seasonally

adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.67 KB]

Table 12. Financial and insurance services (K) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[538.29 KB]

Table 13. Rental, hiring and real estate services (L) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.28 KB]

Table 14. Professional, scientific and technical services (M) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

<u> → Download XLSX</u>

[540.49 KB]

Table 15. Administrative and support services (N) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

<u> ▶ Download XLSX</u>

[540.84 KB]

Table 16. Public administration and safety (O) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[538.76 KB]

Table 17. Education and training (P) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[541.16 KB]

Table 18. Health care and social assistance (Q) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.24 KB]

Table 19. Arts and recreation services (R) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

↓ Download XLSX

[540.24 KB]

Table 20. Other services (S) - trend, seasonally adjusted and original

▶ Download XLSX

[540.08 KB]

Table 21. Unbalanced: total all industries - original

[127.89 KB]

Table 22. Quarterly revisions

▶ Download XLSX

[2.25 MB]

Data Explorer datasets

Annual estimates for Jobs, People, Hours and Payments by Industry Subdivision, Division and Total All Industries.

<u>Labour Account balanced (https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?lc=en&fs[0]=ABS%20Topics%2C1%7CLABOUR%23LABOUR</u>

%23%7CEmployment%20and%20Unemployment%23EMPLOYMENT_UNEMPLOYMENT%23&pg=0&fc=ABS%20Topics&df[ds]=ABS_ABS_TOPICS&df[id]=ABS_LABOUR_ACCT&df[ag]=ABS&df[vs]=1.0.0&pd=1995%2C&dq=..TOTAL.A&ly[cl]=TIME_PERIOD&ly[rw]=MEASURE) - Balanced annual estimates for Jobs, People, Hours and Payments by Industry Subdivision, Division and Total All Industries.

Labour Account unbalanced (https://explore.data.abs.gov.au/vis?lc=en& fs[0]=ABS%20Topics%2C1%7CLABOUR%23LABOUR
%23%7CEmployment%20and%20Unemployment%23EMPLOYMENT_UNEMPLOYMENT%23& pg=0&fc=ABS%20Topics&df[ds]=ABS_ABS_TOPICS&df[id]=ABS_LABOUR_ACCT_UNBAL& df[ag]=ABS&df[vs]=1.0.0&pd=1995%2C&dq=..TOTAL.A&ly[cl]=TIME_PERIOD& ly[rw]=MEASURE). Unbalanced annual estimates for Jobs, People, Hours and Payments by Total All Industries.

For information on Data Explorer and how it works, see the <u>Data explorer user guide</u> (/about/data-services/data-explorer/data-explorer-user-guide).

Previous catalogue number

This release previously used catalogue number 6150.0.55.003.

Methodology

Labour Account Australia methodology, December 2022